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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

This College owes its origin to the liberality and energy of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. On the 8th of March, 1853, a convention of the friends of agriculture from the several counties of the State met at Harrisburg to adopt measures for the establishment of an agricultural institution. The Convention appointed a committee to prepare the necessary bill to be passed into a law for this purpose, and on the 13th of April, 1854, the Legislature passed the bill so proposed into a law, entitled "an act to incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania." In September, 1855, General JAMES IRWIN donated two hundred acres of land in Centre county, and two hundred acres were purchased from him, adjoining that donated, for the use of the contemplated Farm School. In May, 1855, the trustees, on the strength of ten thousand dollars received from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and liberal subscriptions from various individuals, commenced the construction of the College buildings. In 1857 the Legislature appropriated fifty thousand dollars to aid this School. The School was opened on the 16th of February, 1859, and soon after one hundred and nineteen scholars were on its roll—one hundred and seventeen of whom came from thirty-two counties of the State, and one from the State of Delaware. The College building is two hundred and thirty-four feet long and six stories high, the central part running back one hundred and thirty feet, and each of the two wings eighty-two feet, and the curtains fifty-two feet back from their front lines. The building contains two hundred rooms, suited to every variety of purpose. The College buildings, and other farm buildings and improvements on the farm, when completed, will cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The present faculty of the College are four in number. A Professor of Chemistry, Scientific Agriculture, Mineralogy and Geology. A Professor of English Language and Literature, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Superintendent of the Agricultural Department. A Professor of Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Horticulture and Gardening. A Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Analytical Mathematics. No youth can be admitted into the College as a student, unless he has attained the age of sixteen years, and has a good knowledge of the several English branches, and presents satisfactory certificates of good moral character and industrious habits. In 1859 there were nine students from Allegheny county, and in 1860 eight. As a purely educational institution, its course is to include the entire range of natural sciences; but will embrace most especially those that have a practical bearing upon the every day duties of life. All the students, without regard to peculiary circumstances, are obliged to perform manual labor as an essential part of the College education, discipline and training. The principles of Agricultural Science will of course constitute the subject of instruction in its class rooms. The full course of studies embraces four years, but students can enter any part of the course, dependent upon their degree of advancement.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College of Pennsylvania is a State institution. The State has appropriated $100,000, and the people of the State have donated nearly an equal sum to bring it into existence. It belongs to the State. Its property is held in trust by a Board of Trustees elected by delegates from the County Agricultural Societies of the State.

Late News Items.

General Sherman, being importuned by a committee of the merchants of Savannah to allow the cotton owned there to revert to its original owners, replied that in his opinion it was the property of the Government, which could never be indemnified for the expenditure of blood and treasure rendered necessary for the repossession of the city and its surrounding forts, even if every brick and every fibre of cotton were gold. Though these, he said, were his opinions in the matter, they might go to Washington and try to have his decision reversed; and the probability was that they would succeed.

Six hundred of the eight hundred rebels captured by the Union forces at Fort Gaines, Mobile bay, were recently exchanged in Mobile bay, for the other two hundred, some have and the remainder have taken the oath of allegiance. At the time of their delivery by the Union authorities the steamer Wehawken was carrying at Mobile, one thousand bales of cotton, which was to come North to be sold for the benefit of rebel soldiers in Northern prisons.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday, says: "After every manly effort we may fail, and policy and interest would incline us to submit to the United States, rather than to England, France, or Maximilian. Joining their military forces, they could then make a clear sweep of this continent, and thus hide their shame, while America would become the colossal power of the world." On the other hand, some of the leading men of the South feel that they have lost all the seaports of consequence, make great efforts to prove these disasters a blessing. They say that now is the time for them to make the conscription must be vigorously enforced; and that every one that *can, must* fight.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives as a reason for the decline of rebel paper money, that the negroes who have been hoarding it have commenced to sell it preparatory to running away.

The Richmond *Whig* says that while it would be in the highest degree unjust to censure the rebel Congress, "it is only natural that the people should feel some anxiety concerning the course of their representatives at this extremely critical moment."

Lieutenant Colonel Caughlin has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, lately commanded by General Butler. He has entered upon his duties, and is making a thorough inspection of the department. He is engaged to-day in inspecting the military prison situated at Hampton, under command of Capt. Pike. He will make a thorough and efficient provost marshal. Most of the provost marshals have been relieved, and new ones appointed in their places, and their books and papers taken possession of and thoroughly scrutinized.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* remarks that "a war upon General GRANT does not, at present, promise any considerable measure of success, though it might afford diversion to idle minds and aid the Richmond enemy, who, just now, is in much need of help." The same writer says the introduction of the bill creating a Second Lieutenant General does not indicate opposition to GRANT, for Mr. BLAIR, the author, is his warm admirer, and had no such intention. It is further removed by the same writer, in regard to General BUTLER, that—

There are significant hints that General Butler will make himself a party in the threatened war upon General Grant; but I cannot believe he will so demean himself, or so shame the trust of the country. "The good name of its Generals is part of a nation's riches," tersely says a General Roseerans; and in any such war General Butler will only succeed in lowering his own name. Others know, if he does not, that General Grant's failure to keep him in command long after many of the President's best advisers thought he ought to be relieved; others know, if he does not, that an order for his transfer to a wholly different field was issued months ago, temporarily set aside by General Grant, and at his request withdrawn by the President. I cannot yet believe that he will allow himself to be used in any attack upon General Grant.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—The Canadian papers seem to regard the proposed abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, by the United States, as a hostile act, and the Toronto *Leader*, a paper having strong Southern sympathies, says the members of Congress are animated by a "desire to punish Canada for its want of sympathy with the North in its present struggle."

The *Leader* says that under the operation of the treaty the balance of trade has been in favor of the United States, the Provinces since it went into effect, have imported from the States articles of the value of $256,359,931, while their exports to the States were only $200,396,786. All these advantages, that paper asserts, the States are willing to forego, to punish the provincials for "performing all its treaty engagements." "It is a retrogressive step leading towards that war of tariffs, which, at one period, deluged Europe with blood, and which always produces disastrous consequences."

THE DRAFT IN THE 22D DISTRICT.—The fifth additional supplementary draft to fill the quota of Versailles township, under the last draft, took place on Monday morning at the Provost Marshal's office. The following names were drawn:

H. G. Fahnestock,	John Smith,
Peter Smith,	John Augustine,
Wm. Smith,	Thomas Contes,
Barney Mcginty,	Thomas Shooks,
Henry Mackey,	Alex. Michaels,
George Hartz,	Lewis Near,
John Longstaff,	Christopher Baker.

The borough of Birmingham having succeeded in filling her quota, with the exception of one man, the Provost Marshal decided to allow them further time, and postponed the draft in that borough.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Owing to the increased supplies from all quarters and the permanent decline of demand from economizing of material and substitutes of other fibres for clothing, the supplies of cotton for the British market, independent of this country, are now in excess of the requirements, and the stock is constantly accumulating. The estimated importation into Great Britain in 1865 is 3,500,000 bales, against 2,900,000 bales in 1864.—*Boston Journal.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Resignation of an Alabama Congressman

The Richmond Dispatch in a Bad Way.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Full files of the Richmond papers of January 21 have been received at this Bureau. The most important matter they contain is a letter by the rebel Congressman, W. R. Smith, of Alabama, to his constituents, explaining his withdrawal from Congress because of the refusal of the House to pass the resolutions against the Richmond *Sentinel*, which had denounced the proceedings of their Foreign Relations Committee, on the subject of peace, as treasonable. He recites the debate on this subject which took place at the time, and has some days ago been republished in the Northern papers, and concludes as follows:

I accordingly withdrew from the House and have not since attended its meetings. I appreciate the delicacy of my position, and holding myself responsible to you alone for my course on the occasion, I expect to return home as soon as I can close up my business here, and will hold myself ready to act in accordance to wishes.

The article in the *Sentinel* did not refer to me in person, nor to any individual member of the House, but was a sweeping charge against those members of Congress who favored the proposed peace measure. I am not at liberty to say what that measure was, but as your representative I am under the deepest conviction that there are not one hundred in the district who would object to it.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. R. SMITH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20, 1865.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 21st is in a bad way. Here is its appeal to the Yankees to let it alone:—We devoutly wish there was some other subject to write about except Yankees and Slavery. We are as sick and tired of the disgusting monopoly as any one can be. Even roast beef and plum pudding would lose their charms if one were compelled to dine on them every day in the week in the year, for four years, much more on pork and beans and codfish. We are nauseated with the whole subject of Federals and flank movements, ditching and entrenching, bombshells, ironclads and torpedoes. We are disgusted with the name of every distinguished man in the United States, not simply because they are grand rascals, but because it has become tedious to have to indict the same thieves at the Old Bailey every day in the week; to see the same ugly, vicious faces peering over the dock every day in the year is equal to being Mayor of the City of Richmond. Nothing is so offensive as a stale rogue. The interest that villainy at first arouses wears off. We appeal to our fellow-beings on two legs, and having the same external aspect of humanity as other men; begin and let the newspapers alone; how would they like to be invited in this way, and have nothing to write about but guns, transports and gunboats? We say nothing of blood and burning, confiscation and the like. It is a fearful subject to write and talk about for four years."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Officers Absent Without Leave.

Permits to Remove Dead Bodies Restricted

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the army for absence without leave, have been notified that they will stand dismissed unless they appear within fifteen days before General Cadwell, Military Commissioner, and make satisfactory defense of the charges against them: 2d Lieut. James E. C. Covell, 10th Iowa; 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Lee, 16th Iowa; 1st Lieut. James J. Bumpas, 21st Ohio; Capt. Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky cavalry; 1st Lieut. Christopher Bybee, 6th Kentucky cavalry; Surgeon W. Upjohn, 7th Michigan cavalry; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. McCormick, 7th Michigan cavalry.

The following officers having made satisfactory defence before the Court are exempt from dismissal: Col. Wm. T. Lynch, 58th Illinois; Chaplain Samuel Day, 8th Illinois.

Hereafter no permits will be granted for the removal of the dead bodies of soldiers interred at any point south of the District of Columbia. It will be utterly useless for parties to make application for any such permits until the restriction is removed, of which public notice will be given.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Subject in Grant's Hands.

A Full Exchange Soon to be Effected.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

It appears, from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut. General Grant, and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

A CASE FOR RETALIATION.

Dastardly Conduct of the Enemy.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN OFFICER

Interesting Narrative of His Escape.

NASHVILLE, January 8, 1865.

MAJOR: The following report of my capture and subsequent attempted murder is respectfully submitted for your information:

I was captured on the 20th of December, fourteen miles in a northeast direction from Murfreesboro, with two other officers, Lieutenant D. G. Cooke, 17th U. S. colored infantry, and C. G. Penfield, 44th U. S. colored infantry, by a company of scouts belonging to Forrest's command, numbering thirty-six men, commanded by Capt. Harvey. As soon as captured we were robbed of everything, even our clothing. We were kept under guard three days, with some other prisoners (private soldiers of General Steedman's division, who were captured near Murfreesboro), until we reached a small town called Lewisburg, some eighteen miles south of buck river. There the officers were sent, under a guard of four men, to report, as supposed, to General Forrest's headquarters. The guard told us that was their destination. They took us along the pike road, leading from Lewisburg to Moseville, about four miles, and then left the road and turned to the right, for the purpose, as they said, of stopping at a neighboring house for the night. After leaving the road for about half a mile, as we were walking along through a wooded ravine, the man in advance of us halted, partially turned his horse, and as I came up, drew his revolver and fired on me without a word. The ball entered my right eye, just above the center, passed through and lodged in the bone at the back of the ear. It knocked me senseless for a few moments, however, and soon recovered, however, but lay perfectly quiet, knowing that my only hope lay in leading them to believe that they had killed me. Presently I heard two carbine shots, and then all was still. After about fifteen minutes I staggered to my feet and attempted to get away, but found I could not walk. About that time a colored boy came along and helped me to a house near by. He told me that the other two officers were dead, having been shot through the head. That evening their bodies were brought to the house where I lay. Next morning they were decently buried on the premises of Col. John C. Hill, near by.

The wounding occurred on the 21st, on the 23d, about mid-day, one of Forrest's men came to that house where I was lying and inquired for me; said that he had come to kill me. The man of the house said it was entirely unnecessary, as I was so severely wounded that I would die any way, and he expected I would not live over an hour. He then went away, saying that if I was not dead by morning, I would be killed. After he left I was removed by the neighbors to another house, and was moved nearly every night from one house to another, until the 27th, when I was relieved by a party of troops sent from Columbus, and brought within the Federal lines.

Two privates were sent off on a road leading to the right of the one we took, about in the direction of Columbia, I should judge. I cannot but think they were killed, as about that time our forces occupied Columbia, the rebel army having retreated. There were twelve privates, belonging, I think, to Craft's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. FITCH,
First Lieut. 12th U. S. C. I., and A. A. G. M. Major WM. LEDESS.

WILMINGTON.

Advance of General Terry's Troops.

Reinforcements from Gen. Sherman.

HE MEETS WITH NO OPPOSITION.

Wilmington Reported Evacuated.

Fall of Charleston Hourly Expected.

A PROBABLE SENSATION DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

A Philadelphia dispatch to an evening paper says: By the arrival of a steamer we learn our entire force under Gen. Terry advanced towards Wilmington, and were reinforced by a heavy column of veteran troops from the South, believed to be under command of Gen. Howard. No heavy fighting occurred on the 18th or 19th, and it was thought our troops were meeting with little or no opposition.

An unconfirmed report was in circulation that Wilmington was evacuated and would be at once occupied by our troops.

The light draft gunboats were moving cautiously toward Wilmington, fishing for torpedoes.

There was no doubt our troops would soon take Wilmington, and the fall of Charleston was hourly expected.

Highly Interesting.

Blockade Runners Due at Wilmington.

Foote Returns to the Rebel Congress.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Peace Movement in the South.

CONDITION OF UNION PRISONERS.

Richmond Papers on the War.

Rebel Congress Censured

Important News Expected from the South.

Increase of the Pay of Army Officers.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

In addition to the five blockade runners captured at Wilmington, it is said there are twelve or fifteen still due from Nassau and Bermuda, their captains being ignorant of the altered situation.

The *World* thinks there is something significant in the return of Foote to the rebel Congress, and says Foote evidently thinks that the day of peace is approaching, and that it will be to his advantage to be in at the downfall and political death of Davis.

The bureau for the employment of disabled soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, is fully successful. It is proposed to extend it throughout all the cities of the Union.

The *World's* Washington special says—Gen. Grant has been fully installed before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in reference to Butler's failure at Fort Fisher. He returned to the army on Friday.

The *Times'* special says:—Since the 1st of January, 500 deserters from Lee's army have passed through Washington.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is believed here that the pressure of the peace party South, which is evidently numerous and powerful, will compel the rebel authorities to entertain any proposition which may be made for negotiation, even if not coupled with confirmation of recognition of the Confederacy.

The last lot of exchanged prisoners bring heart-rendering accounts of the suffering of our men who have been starved to death since the arrival of the stock of blankets sent by Gen. Grant; they suffered most from cold during the severe fighting, and from exposure and underclothing. One hundred and sixty of them, who had been there the longest time and were the weakest, had all their clothing to go out of the prison by day and work at mending shoes and clothing for the rebel army, in order to keep from freezing to death.

A letter from Plymouth, N. C., says the rebels have launched a new ram at Halifax, and are pushing the work night and day. Our forces are preparing for a possible attack. A barricade and dam have been thrown across the river a mile above Plymouth. The ram is formidable in appearance and mounts seven guns.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 19th, says: For the next two months, at least, there is to be war in earnest. No more sham fighting, no drilling up the armies, and refers to Davis' statement that two thirds of the able-bodied men are in the field. It complains that the Commissary Department cannot feed their army, while the Federal forces can march anywhere and find plenty to eat. It says the great necessity of all is to make Lee Commander-in-Chief, and considers it the only thing to save them from annihilation.

The *Whig* tells the rebel Congress that the Confederacy is becoming exceedingly alarmed at the staggering of the Army of the West, and look upon it as an indication that Congress has given up the cause; that they think it vain to contend with an enemy so much stronger than we. This belief is fatal, measures owing to the depression of the people. Nothing would change the public spirit so powerfully as the action of Congress to this branch of their duties.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Important military news from the South is looked for here hourly. Gen. Terry has force enough to reduce Wilmington, while Sherman, with additional troops placed under his command, can walk through South Carolina.

There is to be an investigation of the surrender at Savannah, and Foster is charged with many prisoners as they had men to guard them.

A dispatch special to the *Post* from Washington, dated the 23d, says:—The House Military Committee have agreed to report a bill for the increase of the pay of army officers.

Mr. Blair is expected to return to Richmond in a day or two.

Up to Friday last leading Republicans consulted the idea that there was any foundation in the current peace rumors. Mr. Blair has had repeated interviews with the President and Jefferson Davis during the last week.

It is semi-officially announced that the tobacco captured at Savannah, by order of Gen. Sherman, is to be reserved for the use of the soldiers, the General remarking that their valor had won it. The soldiers accept it with rejoicing.

What Admiral Porter Did Say.

A TELEGRPHIC ERROR CORRECTED

Wilmington Will Soon be Ours.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

It has been erroneously stated that Admiral Porter confirms the report that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the steamers Talahassee and Chickamauga. His language is as follows: "A large force of gunboats occupy the river between Fort Caswell and Wilmington. That place is now practically sealed against blockade runners. No Alabamas, or Floridas, or Chickamaugas, or Talahassees will ever get in or out again from that port. Our merchants will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocations." He further says: "We shall move along carefully, have no vessels blown up by torpedoes if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long."

The Treaty With Indians Ratified.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The Senate has ratified the treaties with the Northwestern bands of Sioux Indians, establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hostilities, and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, and the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States, within their country, shall cease. The boundaries of their country are defined and occupied. They are as follows: On the north by middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Isteptoe Valley; on the south by Powder or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tullita and Rush Valley. The Indians agree to move to the reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturalists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested; that military posts, &c., may be established, and roads and telegraph lines worked, and ranchers established wherever they may be required.

THE COOLEY-FAIRLEY HOMICIDE.—We announced yesterday that the Cooly-Fairly homicide case would be taken up to-day. It seems however, that it has been postponed, until the 22d day of February, when a special venire will be called. It is due to the Commonwealth to state that District Attorney Kirkpatrick was ready to proceed with the trial of the case to-day, and that its postponement was at the instance of United States District Attorney Carnahan, who has been assigned by the Government to defend the prisoner. Mr. Carnahan's duties in the United States District Court, now in session, precluded the possibility of his defending Cooly at present, hence the postponement of the trial as stated. There is considerable interest attached to the case, and it would be well for witnesses to make a note of the day set apart for trial.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Hard Work in the Army this Winter—Confidence in the Ranks—A Soldier's Chapel—Promotions in the 139th Regiment—Deserters Returned.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP OF THE 139TH PA. VOLUNTEERS, }
NEAR PATRICK STATION, January 15, 1865. }

Finding that time hangs rather heavily on my hands at present, it occurred to me to try to write you a letter. There is so little of interest occurring in this army now that I can scarcely hope to entertain your readers. We are to all intents and purposes in winter quarters, and it is something astonishing when a person can get more than a little local gossip to write about. There is, however, a little more hard work this winter than there has been since we entered the army. Larger picket details are made now than when we were on one side of the river and the rebels on the other. Details are, however, now made for twenty-four hours only, but during all that time every officer and man must be awake and have his eyes about him, as the rebel pickets are so near that their breathing can be heard distinctly. Although our fortifications are now considered impregnable, heavy details are made every day to strengthen them still more. In addition, there are the almost countless ordinary and extraordinary camp duties, and, between them all, every officer and man is kept almost continually on actual duty.

Every duty, however, is most cheerfully performed, as everybody is rejoiced at the success of last year's campaign, and feels that the end of the war is surely and rapidly approaching. Indeed, I was informed to-day that a distinguished General, high in command in this army, declared his belief recently that the war will end without this army fighting another battle. This, if realized, will be agreeable to every one but, if not, this army is ready and willing at any and all times to fight, or do any other necessary thing to beat the rebellion to death. I have never known such a spirit as prevails here now. It is reported among us that the Government authorities have issued orders putting a stop to the purchase of horses and mules for the army. If this be true, it indicates a strong confidence on the part of the Administration that the war is practically ended.

Our Chaplain, Rev. Isaac A. Pearce, has at last completed his chapel, upon which he has been hard at work for the last ten days, and this afternoon he dedicated it with appropriate services to Almighty God. Our excellent brigade band was in attendance, and discoursed magnificent sacred music. Chaplain Pearce delivered an instructive address on Romans viii, 32, in consequence of which he has named his chapel we have ever had in this regiment, and if the services continue to be as well attended as those of to-day were, it will be productive of incalculable good. The decoration to-day had a really about it such as I never realized in similar ceremonies at home. The chapel was not erected upon any laboriously digested architectural design; it is not provided with twenty-thousand dollar organ, nor is it ornamented with exquisite frescoes, nor with massive pillars, gothic arches and cornices, nor does it display any of the beauties which adorn the sacred temples at home, where old Moneybags, comfortably seated in his pew, can, with his eyes closed, doze through the litany and snores during the sermon, dreaming of his Five-twenties, and his investments in the new "one thousand barrel well."

It is built of stockades of split pine timber and weatherboarding, and has comfortable seats, benches and the pulpit are made of the same material, and the ceiling and the roof are stippled, and a large tarpaulin furnishes by the Quartermaster Department, is laid over the whole. The stockades are "chinked and daubed" in a homely way, and again banked up with the dirt. There is, certainly, not much in the complete description of a church you have ever published. The whole has an appearance of simplicity and neatness, and I am sure that God should be worshipped. He who was cradled in a manger will visit this place as readily as He will the most splendid edifice. I am glad to have no one who do not go to church because your pastor does not please you, and your church is not elegant enough. Many have said to me on Sabbath, and feel what it is to worship God for Himself, and not because you are soothed by delightful weather at present, and hope for its long continuance.

I have just been informed that there was considerable picket firing this evening in front of the Second Corps, and that large numbers of rebel deserters came into our lines. The number is variously stated at between one thousand and two thousand. I write late at night and cannot investigate the truth of the report. It is a fact, however, that between twenty and thirty came into our lines in front of one division of the Second Corps every night.

LEUMAS.

Treasury Department Printing.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

In the House of Representatives a few days since, Mr. Garfield stated that notwithstanding the great expense of machinery, some of which was unfortunate, the cost of printing in the Treasury Department was not so great by one to three hundred per cent. as when done by the New York Bank Note Companies. In view of the popular impression that the reverse was the fact, this is an interesting statement. In the course of the debate, Mr. Garfield said that at first some of the experiments seemed to promise very doubtful results, but that they had finally succeeded, he then said:

I think there can scarcely be found an instance of so marked a success in any branch of mechanical ingenuity as this experiment in dry plate printing. If the gentleman will visit the Treasury Department he will find that printing is there executed far faster by this process than by the old method; and not only faster, but far better. The pri[illegible] executed in such a way as to afford almost absolute security against counterfeiting. Within the past few months one of the most accomplished engineers of England has visited the printing establishment of the Treasury Department, and he declares the printing machinery now in use there to be a masterpiece of skill in mechanics. And I am informed to-day by a gentleman on this floor that Professor Agassiz, who has witnessed the operation of that machinery within the past week, pronounce it one of the wonders of the age—one of the marvels of mechanical science.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Nancy Young, wife of Captain J. Young, of this city, died suddenly on Sunday morning of heart disease, while on her way to church. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and was an estimable lady. She was mother of Mr. Jos. S. M. Young, formerly connected with the Press of this city, and latterly editor of the Erie *Dispatch*.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Blair Movement Something More Than Usual in the Wind—The Assault on Judge Kelly—Particulars of the Outrage—Payment of the Army.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1865.

The weather has again changed, and this morning our streets are covered with a pure crust of ice, some two inches thick. Every body appears to be in a state of feverish excitement and wonder as to what will be the finale of old Mr. Blair's trips to Richmond. A good many are denouncing the movement, if it has anything to do with peace, thinking that the result will be a patched up peace, in which Jeff. Davis, who is as slippery as an eel, will have a loop-hole whereby himself and leaders may creep through and save their necks. In well informed circles there appears to prevail an impression that Mr. Blair has this time gone to Richmond, where he will arrive to-day with letters of permission from Mr. Lincoln for a rebel embassy to come to Washington, under the escort of Mr. Blair, and that they will arrive on the steamer Don about the middle of this week. What then will be the end of it remains to be seen. There is something more than usual in the wind. During the past week the President was closeted with some mysterious persons for nearly two days, and all communication with him was closed to the outside world.

The Louisiana delegation have been urging their right to seats in the House of Representatives, since the commencement of the present session. Thus far they have not been successful. They are wrothy—growling and snarling at everything around them, and show fight, like a lot of bantam roosters. They are a refined looking set of men, and no seems to be possessed of the regular swag of a southern bully in by-gone days, made an outrageous assault on Friday evening upon Hon. W. D. Kelly. Mr. Field was seated at the same supper table at Willards at which Judge Kelly and a few friends were. Suddenly, and without having been spoken to, Mr. Field leaned forward and said to Mr. Kelly, "Why do you keep us out in the cold? Why don't you admit us like a man?" Mr. Kelly mildly said, "I have nothing to do with admitting you, that is with the committee, and it is not yet before the House." Mr. Field replied with an oath, "Why do you not toe the mark like a man?" Mr. Kelly said, "Judge Field, if you will inquire of my friends, you will find that I am in the habit of toeing the mark and marching up to the line." Some ladies were present near, who became alarmed, yet Mr. Field replied with another oath, "you dare not go before your constituents; you would quail before them." Mr. Kelly replied "Judge Field has my constituency well not rebuke me for excluding a man like you, who before ladies can act as you are doing." Mr. Field with more oaths, "I shall see you outside and hold you responsible for that. You scoundrel, you have insulted me." Still more alarmed Judge Kelly left the table and passed out into the Hall, and was going toward the side door when Mr. Field, who had followed after him, seized him by the coat collar with his left hand, while he struck Mr. Kelly with his right hand. Saying, "now I have you, you coward, and I will oath you shall give me satisfaction." Mr. Kelly said, "You are an old man, and I wish you would let me go." Mr. Field replied, "No, you scoundrel, you must." He then made a second attempt to stab Mr. Kelly which was frustrated by Major Harper seizing his arm.

Mr. Kelly received an ugly cut on the back part of the hand, near the wrist. It is about an inch and a half in length. Many persons interfered and put a stop to it. Mr. Kelly was dressed, but Mr. Field kept up such a terrible noise and excitement—swearing that he "was not afraid of any d——d Yankee"—that he was finally arrested and conveyed to the lock-up. Yesterday a hearing of the case was had, which ended in Mr. Field's being bound in a recognizance of $500 to appear before the Grand Jury. During the examination, and while Major Harper was giving his testimony, Mr. Field interrupted him, and Judge Kelly left the room to go and tell my constituency to send a more decent man here." Major Harper said, "Mr. Field, I know you and Judge Kelley, and I heard no such remarks. Such words did not utter from his mouth. You should be ashamed of such despicable conduct." Mr. Field replied, with an oath, "that the witness lied, and that Judge Kelley had uttered the words." In animation Mr. Field continued interrupting the witness—with oaths and lies. Judge Kelly assured the Justice, in view of the fact that Mr. Field was a desperate person that he would take his life, that the accused be held in bail of sos substantial a character that he could feel safe. Mr. Field was held in five thousand dollars bail to answer the charge of assault and battery, and in $500 bail to keep the peace towards Judge Kelly for six months.

The fact of Mr. Field with spotless calculations of obtaining a seat, and may be the means of upsetting out the entire delegation.

Major Hapgood, Paymaster, is in town on a few days from the hospitals of this city. He yesterday drew $50,000 for that purpose, which, added to the amount already paid out, will complete the payment. The army will soon be paid in a short time. There is four months due most of them, for last year, but most are equally in need of payment, and all will be a great boon to relieving the wants of thousands of families.

S. C.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

Senator Morgan does not feel inclined to relinquish his seat in the Senate for the Treasury Department. In the meantime the gossip continues in reference to the successor of Mr. Fessenden. This gossip is confined at present to but three names—Robert J. Walker, Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Mr. McCulloch, who, when not with the present Secretary, is Bank Bureau of the Treasury. Richard Schell and E. Hart, of New York, are here working for the appointment of the first named. They give out that they are here to secure the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; but their real object is to secure the appointment of Walker. They have used their numerous aids in this direction, but have made but little headway. The best information that can be had here is that Mr. Fessenden will be undoubtedly to the fact that Ex-Gov. Boutwell has the inside track for this position at the present time. He has a powerful influence over any other competitor before the 4th of March next. The changes in the Cabinet at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term include quite a number of changes, and the changes upon the contingencies and circumstances which may transpire, not only in the army and navy, but in political matters here.

The new loan act which passed the United States House of Representatives on Friday permits the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, of the description and character specified in the second section of the law of June 30, 1864. The following is the section describing the kind of loan which the act, if sanctioned by the Senate will throw upon the market. It will be seen that it not only authorizes the issue of seven and three-tenths bonds, but it also allows the Secretary to further increase the volume of the six per cent. compound interest bearing legal tenders, which have thus far failed to be received with popular favor:

Section two authorizes the issues of Treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, and payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or redeemable at any time after three years from date, bearing not more than seven and thirty-hundredths per cent interest, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually; and of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as the United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest; and any Treasury notes issued under this act may be made convertible into any bonds issued under this act.

The Committee on Elections in the House have decided to recommend the admittance of the two members elect from New Orleans, and against the petition of the other applicants from that State. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, is now drawing up the report. It is not expected that it will be ready for several days. It is also probable that it will be withheld until a decision is made on one or two other cases. It is understood that this document will treat the question of reconstruction in such a way that it will bring the subject directly before the House in a manner that will force a decision upon that question, and thus supersede Winter Davis' pet bill which was yesterday so unceremoniously postponed. After Mr. Davis called the attention of the House to the fact that a postponement was equivalent to a defeat of the bill. It is very evident that Mr. Davis has lost his hold upon Congress, especially so far as his reconstructions measures are concerned.

THE Newburyport *Herald*, speaking of divorces, says: "In this little State of Massachusetts one per day would be a mere fraction of what annually occur. There are probably more in this little city in one year than there were in a generation in the whole State, [illegible] century ago. There is a single law office here that does up more [illegible] in one term, and into that court and one per cent. of the charge they could ask for a committee of investigation, and not send a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintained that he had been fully justified in using the adjective against him. He then proceeded to state what was known to other Generals involving Gen. Butler in common speculation.

Mr. STEVENS followed Mr Brooks, concerning the privilege accorded to members in abusing persons outside, and then shielding themselves under constitutional rights, was entirely wrong. He was sorry the names of those who voted for the suspension of the rules were not on the record, that the country might know them.

Mr. STEVENS gave way for adjournment to give Mr. Schenck an opportunity to speak to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRANK presented the resolution of the Legislature of New York, instructing the Senate and requesting the representatives to vote for the pending constitutional amendment abolishing slavery as being incompatible with free Government.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses as to the retaliation and the treatment of prisoners of war, the subject having been referred to that Committee under a resolution of the house.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the pay of officers in the field, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Petitions were presented for the constitutional amendment; for the exchange of prisoners; the abolition of duty on imported paper, and the increase of pay of army officers and clerks in the Government service.

Mr. WADE moved that the Senate take up the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers.

Mr. SUMNER—Oh, I would not take that up now.

Mr. WADE—You would if you were a prisoner.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS stated he understood Mr. Johnson wished to debate this resolution, and hoped its further consideration would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE.—If the Senator from Maryland wishes to debate this subject, (and yet, I feel that, if the gentlemen who wish it were in the condition of many of our prisoners, they would not feel like listening to very long speeches on the subject,) I will let it stand over until to-morrow, but with the understanding that I shall press it at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. HENDRICK replied to Mr. Wade, saying that the Senator from Ohio had seen fit to say if he were in the condition of some of our prisoners, he would not feel like debating the question; that he (Hendricks) did not feel that sympathy for prisoners he ought. He had a brother together with several relations in Southern prisons. No Senator could make him more sensitive than he was. He did not think the resolution was the best way to secure the release of our prisoners, but thought a general exchange would be effected. He believed it could be effected if the party in power would make the effort.

Mr. WADE said he did not feel now like agreeing to postponement. Inasmuch as the Senator from Indiana had made all the speech that could be made on the subject. Retaliation had been repeatedly before Congress. The rebels had placed our men under fire of our batteries, and they were compelled to desist when we retaliated by exposing their men in a similar way.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill entitled an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field. The first section provides that the commutation price of rations to all officers below and including Brevet Brigadier Generals, shall be fifty cents instead of 30 cents as at present, but this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters, as officers of the veteran corps. The second section relieves all officers of the army and navy from the income tax. The third section provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those of the Veteran Reserve corps, on becoming disabled by reason of wounds received in the line of duty, shall be entitled to six months' leave of absence, at the close of the war he entitled to six months' pay on being honorably mustered out of the service. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments, and appoint another committee. The subject of disagreement was, Mr. Sherman's proposition to add to the bill the sum of $30,000 being added to the bill for increased compensation to its employees. Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Judiciary Committee reported back the petition of Surgeon General Hammond, praying for a rehearing in the case of the court-martial before which he was tried, and asked that it be referred to the Military Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH, from the Military Committee, reported back Mr

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely legible, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Half a Million Saved, but Millions Lost.

The New York *Post* is striving to show that protective duties will defeat revenue. Then, exclaims the *Post*, how is the Government going to pay its way? And the chorus to this is prolonged by free-traders and those seeking class legislation. To illustrate its position, the *Post* refers to the manufacture of spool thread, and says:

One thing is quite clear: with a prohibitory tariff we shall have all the well known makers of thread in Great Britain putting up or leasing mills in this country. One or two have already taken steps to do so, so that the result will be that in a year or so the Government will collect no customs revenue from spool cotton, instead of the half a million of gold dollars which the article has yielded heretofore, and in place of them will be a beggarly five per cent. tax in currency.

Now we cannot conceive of anything more fortunate than the very thing the *Post* regards so lugubriously. We wish it were a fact, that not only "one or two," but fifty, or even five hundred, "well known makers of thread in Great Britain" had taken steps "to put up or lease mills in this country." How a sane man, who desires to see our country prosper, can look upon such a fact with feelings other than almost unspeakable satisfaction, we cannot imagine. The cotton is grown in this country; we have the requisite capital, labor, skill, water and other power—indeed, everything for manufacturing, not only all the thread we want, but the world beside. Would it not be better to have the world buy of us, than that we should buy abroad? If the principle of buying abroad is good in the case of thread, it is equally good as to everything else we can produce or manufacture. Let the British manufacturers come here,—more the better. They employ our mechanics and laborers. If they bring laborers and mechanics from the old countries, all the better. We want population and are devising a system to get it. Laborers—population of whatever kind and whereever from—consume our products. Every worker every year adds to the capital and wealth of the country, by the expansion of business incident to employment. Population, its constant employment at good wages, reasonable profits in investments, and stable legislation, affording steady protection from foreign competition, are the elements, and those only, which will keep this country straight on the high road of prosperity, while she pays her debt and maintains her credit. Free Trade would be suicide.

The *Post* says the country will lose "half a million of gold dollars" which the importation of spool cotton has yielded heretofore. We hope so. It will be an exchange we might make as to nearly everything else, and be great gainers. In the place of "half a million gold dollars" lost in the shape of revenue, no less than twenty millions of capital would be kept in the country, to develope, expand and accumulate. Not a paltry "half a million," but millions would consequently flow into the National Treasury as internal revenue, to say nothing of the small fortunes and savings, which, once kept here, would increase and gather to help to extinguish our National Debt. If we travel abroad, buy of British manufactures, employ British capital, and pay British laborers, all these profits, all this expansion, all this increase in wealth and prosperity, will be realized, not here, but in England. We will be just so much the poorer, and she just so much the richer. Her debt, not ours, will be paid. She will have gained, while we will have lost strength.

The *Post* admits the whole question when it concedes that British manufacturers will come to us if we do not go to them. Herein lies the grand idea—the very result which claims the best efforts of our best men. Hand in hand with this goes another fact, which the *Post* does not admit, but which must be admitted, when the truth is spoken. It is this: It is not by revenue from importations that the expenditures of the Government can be met, and its credit maintained, *but by internal taxation.* Now, in proportion as we manufacture at home, employ our own capital here, and pay our labor, our own population will increase, a market will be created and consumption increased for the products of the soil, and at a correspondingrate will be our ability to sustain taxation and carry lightly every burden. We repeat, in proportion as our wealth expands, by profitable investment, as our capital is employed our labor is paid, and as we live within ourselves, will be our capacity to pay taxes, discharge our national debt, maintain our credit and go on prospering. It is foreign competition more than domestic taxation we have to dread. Besides, there can be no revenue system devised that will meet our wants if it is absolutely impossible. The direct effect of over trading abroad is to cripple our own energies and diminish our capacity to pay foreign debts, to say nothing of our ability to pay our own, and sustain taxation on which the Nation's credit is based. If we pay our debts and maintain our credit, it must be by the profits of business here, the successful employment of capital, the payment of wages and the increase of population, kept constantly employed. How can this be if British mills manufacture for us, British labor receives the wages, and British capital makes the profits?

For every "half a million of gold dollars" lost in the manner that so much disturbs the *Post* we will be the direct gainers by many whole millions, to say nothing of the indirect gains incident to the general and permanent prosperity certain to result from a protective system—if prohibitory the better—which alone will carry the Nation through, sustain its credit, pay its debts and keep us right ahead in our career of prosperity.

The Cry of Desperation.

There is a despondency in the tone of the rebel press which cannot have escaped even the most casual reader. For instance, the Richmond *Dispatch*, after taking a survey of the entire field, exclaims: "Arouse yourselves, people of the South, and be men once more." Herein is the confession that the spirit of the "people of the South" is broken, and that they have become something less than "men," which is in striking contrast with the defiant boast hitherto indulged in, that the sons of the South would never falter, that there was something in them that was unquenchable that would burn all the brighter under adversity. The simple truth is, the people of the South are like the rest of the human family, and we have no idea they are going to battle with impossibilities any longer than almost anybody else would similarly situated. The leaders probably have a strong hold on them, but there is a limit to their power, and if all the signs are not at fault, that limit will soon be reached.

THE FINANCES.—Congress is evidently adverse to an increase of the volume of paper currency, as was evinced by the reluctance of the House to leave any discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing sixty or seventy millions authorized in previous loan bills. It has been developed in debate that one hundred and twenty millions compound interest notes had been issued up to the 12th inst., and that the whole amount of bonds and interest notes is seven hundred and seven millions exclusive of fractional currency.

RAILWAY SPEED.—There is said to be a general movement on the part of western railway companies to reduce the rate of speed to a maximum of twenty miles an hour. In view of the cost of running and of everything entering into the operation of railways, to say nothing of the liability to accidents, at this season of the year, there can be no doubting the wisdom of such a change. But unless compelling lines will adopt it in good faith, the plan will fail.

QUAN DING is dead. Quan Ding was a political agitator in Cochin-China, who urged revolt against the French influence there. We are assured that since the death of Quan Ding the district of Go-Kong is quite tranquil.

Allegiance and the Military Service.

The United States Senate has made some important amendments to the House bill amendatory to the act of June 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes. One provides "That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, in the armies of the United States, either in the volunteer or regular forces, or in the naval or marine forces, and has been or shall hereafter be, honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States, previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to the proof of residence and good moral character, as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid."

Another amendment provides against discrimination, as to pay, between regulars and volunteers, enacting that such brevet rank does not entitle any officer, regular or volunteer, to any increase of pay or emoluments.

Another amendment entitles the heirs of a soldier, dying after being discharged for wounds, to receive his bounty the same as if he had died in the service.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an additional section was added, providing that no alien who has resided in the United States for five years prior to the 19th day of April, 1861, and who, if naturalized, would have been subject to military duty, shall be hereafter naturalized, any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

The last amendment asserts an important principle, and enacts that those who have not placed themselves on a par with citizens liable to be called on to defend the country, and the privileges and rights extended to them, shall not be permitted to vote.

Is Grape Growing Profitable?

MR. THOMAS H. YEATMAN, a disgusted grape grower in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, stated recently that "grape growing cannot be profitably followed in this latitude." To this a Committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society replied. They deny that grape growing has become unprofitable, except with Mr. YEATMAN himself. His vineyard is not only situated on a hill side where the good soil has been washed away, but he has utterly neglected to apply manure, or do anything else, except to invite failure. In support of the conclusion that grape growing is still profitable, they recite the experience of Colonel WARDING, Indian Hill, in Hamilton county. That gentleman has a small vineyard of two acres, which yielded last season 650 gallons of wine. The previous year one acre of vines yielded 600 gallons. The 650 gallons of wine sold for $1 40 per gallon, or $2,650 for the whole. For grapes received in addition, for cuttings, $1,500, making the value of the total product of the vineyard of two acres $4,500 or over $2,000 per acre. Messrs. Bogan, of the same county, have a vineyard of one and a half acres, planted with Norton's Virginia. In 1864 it yielded $2,300 worth of wine and cuttings. Messrs. Bogen have also one-third of an acre of Delaware grapes, which yielded 87 gallons of wine at $5 per gallon, cuttings worth $450, and roots from layers to the value of $2,050. Total yield of one-third of an acre, $2,952. The cost of cultivating, &c., is placed at the low sum of $22, leaving the net profit at $3,000, or at the rate of $9,000 per acre, which seems quite incredible. Mr. E. BULLOCK, of Cincinnati, one and a half acres of Delaware grapes yielded, in 1861, 200 gallons of wine, at $5 per gallon—1,200; roots from layers for Cuba valued at $1,850; and cuttings (for two years) to the value of $2,360. Total product, $3,950; expenses $700, leaving the net profit $3,150, or $3,562 per acre.

Grant And Sherman.

"Great men," says a modern scholar, "are like the mountains, with a broad base rising a large space on the earth. They rear their summits, solitary, and cut off from sympathy and the clouds. But they are unlike the mountains, in that the latter, serene in their own majesty, never kick one another." The squabbles of leading men, who might otherwise be the boast of their land, are often a reproach to humanity. The sharp critic can, the censorious word, the mean imputation of ungenerous motives, the studied depreciation, are sore misery among those who stand head and shoulders above their kind, that we have learned to take one's estimate of a rival with a considerable allowance. When, therefore, two men of such an exacting profession as that of arms, rise together to distinction, working side by side in manly emulation, and by generous words and deeds of praise seeking to promote each the reputation of the other, we cannot refrain from according them the profoundest admiration. Thank God for two such great men as Grant and Sherman! The brilliant subaltern recognizes and proclaims the noble qualities of his indomitable chief. The great captain gracefully bears his testimony to the splendid genius of his accomplished and gallant lieutenant. Jealousy is thought of rivalry mars their friendship. No selfish ambition disturbs their hearty cooperation. No ignoble jealousy prevents their manly recognition of each other's worth. Sherman, in a noble letter, scatters the unfounded imputations against Grant. Grant tenders his contribution to Sherman's testimonial, and in words of commendation that do honor to both.

Personal.

Thomas Yates Walsh, a distinguished member of the Baltimore Bar, died on Friday morning in that city.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is now, by seniority, the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. A request has been made to him to be invited to make an Episcopal visitation to that part of Louisiana now in the Federal lines. No Bishop has been seen there since the Rebellion, and no church in the army of the rebel General Polk.

The item published last week, relative to a reported matrimonial alliance between Speaker Colfax and Mrs. Douglas, is a foolish invention. No such alliance has ever been dreamed of, much less thought of, by the parties named.

Alexander L. Moseby, a private in the Richmond Arsenal Battery, and a nephew of the noted guerrilla, came into our lines and surrendered himself. He was brought to Washington, and furnished with transportation to Baltimore, having taken the oath.

General Hancock, on Saturday, was presented with a splendid silver saddle and accoutrements voted him by the citizens of Philadelphia, at the Sanitary Fair held there last summer. The presentation took place at the La Pierre House, and was quite an interesting affair.

Major General Rosecan is lying very ill at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville.

The New Bedford *Mercury* states that the legislative committee on the subject have invited Ex Governor Clifford to pronounce an eulogy upon Edward Everett before the two branches of the General Court. While Mr. Everett was Governor of Massachusetts Mr. Clifford was a member of his staff, and the two gentlemen have always been warm personal friends.

The Birmingham (Eng.) *Gazette* says: "We have to record a discovery of great interest in connection with England's greatest poet which has recently been made in this town. In the offices of Birmingham solicitors, whose names at present we are not at liberty to publish, some dozen important deeds, including conveyances, grants, leases, etc., have been discovered, relating to property adjoining Shakespeare's house in Henley street, on the east side. These deeds bear date from 1573 to about 1609. John Shakspeare, the father of the poet, was present at the signature of several, and the name of William Shakspeare himself is repeated a few times in several of them. The deeds are in excellent preservation; and the seals are in an unusually perfect condition. We believe that the seal attached to some of these deeds is likely to lead to some very interesting discoveries, and to throw considerable light on our known Shakspearian relics."

TRYING TO GET AT A SECRET.—A partial list of New York Income Tax payers has been published, whereupon the *Tribune* tries to get at the secret of how some men live. We quote the following:

"We think the gentlemen named in these lists who live in four-story brown stone houses or board at the Fifth Avenue or Clarendon Hotel, on incomes of from six to one thousand seven hundred dollars, each, would tell us how they contrive to do it. There are evidently secrets in their style of housekeeping which we have never mastered. So the eminent lawyer and financier, who is General McClellan's next friend, and is popularly esteemed a millionaire, has only, it seems, ten thousand dollars a year, instead of the fifty or eighty thousand which has been laid to his charge, while the lawyer, who has probably a much larger admiralty practice in our city, charges his clients so moderately that his income is barely two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. This world is evidently better than its reputation.

George W. Blunt, Esq., a prominent citizen of New York, writes from Washington to the *Evening Post*, concerning the capture of Fort Fisher, and expresses regret that the leading newspapers seem disposed to overlook the share taken by the navy in that capture. He says with positiveness that it was owing to the determined perfinacity of Admiral Porter in asking that the attack should be renewed that it was done. Mr. Blunt disposes of the attack upon Admiral Porter, in accusing him of having "a keen scent for a cotton bale," by stating the fact that "sixty thousand dollars was decreed by the courts of West to Admiral Porter as his share of the proceeds of confiscations, he refuses to retain it and deposited the amount in the Treasury, and at his request Mr. Eames brought it before the United States Court in the District of Columbia, which has order'd the amount to be distributed as prize money among the officers and men enlisted. Our navy do fight well, and no mistake, as they have to fight at home as well as abroad."

Col. T. F. Lehman, of the 103d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, is in command of the garrison at Roanoke Island, N. C.

General Intelligence.

Governor Curtin has been petitioned by a large number of citizens in different parts of the Commonwealth, asking for the appointment of a number of officers to raise a regiment of cavalry for the general service. Not having the authority to act in the premises, the Governor has asked the general government to allow him to commission such officers; also to commission officers to recruit companies, as part of our quota, for certain regiments in the field.

When casting the electoral vote of Missouri the electors united in an eminently appropriate though an extra official act. They joined in a petition to Governor Hall, for the pardon of three men sent to the penitentiary for aiding in the escape of slaves to freedom, and their prayer was granted.

A turkey was exposed for sale in the Petersburg market on the 8th inst. at the small figure of $112. Several years ago this sum would have bought three or four fine hogs, two or three barrels of meat, a quarter or two of beef, a barrel of molasses, a quantity of coffee and sugar, with a large turkey added.

The California papers have not yet ceased to boast of the huge agricultural products of that State. Their latest ecstacy is over a gigantic potato, which measures fourteen inches in length, five inches in width, and is three inches thick. Its weight is five and a quarter pounds, and it is said to be very smooth.

Morocco is to have a telegraph, and the Morocco papers special dispatches, we suppose. Before deciding upon this innovation, the Emperor consulted his astrologers, who decided that it was an infernal invention, and would bring calamity; but the Emperor disregarded their predictions, ordered up the wires and posts, and threatened to behead anybody who damaged them.

An able-bodied correspondent thus speaks of the sound which issues from the throats of the rebels as they rush to defeat: "Imagine a concatenation of equine, canine, bovine, porcine and gallinaceous utteraness, with an Indian war-whoop thrown in, and you have only an approximate conception of this howl yclept the rebel battle cry."

The court house at Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, was totally consumed by fire on Wednesday morning last, together with its contents, including all the county, land and court records. The loss of the records is irreparable, and their money value cannot be estimated. The building was insured at $25,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Philip Henry Moore, formerly editor of a secession sheet in Wheeling, recently returned to that city, not having in fear an indictment for treason pending against him in the United States Court. Moore was arrested on Saturday by the United States Marshal, although he claimed to have taken the amnesty oath while in Florida, but had lost his certificate on his homeward journey. His case is under consideration.

In the West Virginia House of Delegates, on Friday, Mr. Ferguson, the member from Cabell county, introduced a resolution proposing the appointment of a Committee to report a bill providing for the immediate abolition of slavery in this State. Mr. F. asked that the resolution might lay over, announcing his intention to call the matter up on Saturday.

A petition has been presented in the West Virginia House of Delegates, and is now before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, signed by a large number of the citizens of Gilmer county, asking for the pardon of George A. Cox, the member of the House from that county. The petition charges Mr. Cox with forgery, theft, treason, rape and almost every other crime known to the law. Mr. Cox denies every one of the charges, and alleges that they are preferred by his defeated opponent for Representative.

The military posts at Fort Smith, Van Buren and Jacksonport, Arkansas, have been ordered to be evacuated, and all the troops are to be concentrated at Little Rock, to participate in a grand movement soon to be made. The rebel Chickasaw battalion under Colonel Wolfe has surrendered to the Union forces, leaving only about 500 Indians under Cooper and Gains, now the only rebel service in Southern Arkansas. The State is now free from any organized rebel army.

The citizens of Chicago are about to establish a Newsboy's Home, and a large fund has been raised for the purpose. The Vice President, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Librarian, and three of the Directors are newsboys. The project will doubtless be successful.

The New Orleans *Picayune* describes the recent weather in the Crescent City as "soul-subduing, spirit-sinking, body-dissolving, temper-trying, reeking, dripping, dripping, soaking, wet, wishy-washy, slippery, sloppy, dilutent, dank, dark, muggy, misty, moisty, lympathic, rheumatic."

Among the successful bidders for furnishing the Government with flour, whose bids were opened on Thursday last, was T. T. Kopper, of the city of Pittsburgh. The prices ranged from $12 14 to $12 99 per barrel, and all under $12 25 were accepted.

The internal revenue receipts in the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania during the past year, amounted to $270,000 62. The Cambria Iron Company paid of this sum $99,472 82.

The citizens of Baltimore have just inaugurated a new charitable institution in that city, known as the "Temporary Asylum." It will accommodate forty persons, and on the opening day eleven old men were admitted.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

And a certain Cure for Piles.

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved a an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $ per box.

S. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Market street, Sole Agents.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of the

Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,

will be held at their Hall, DIAMOND street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,

Thursday Evening, January 26th, 1865.

Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be had from the members, or at the door.

Music by the Great Western Band. Ja23-4t

SELLING OFF.

I am selling off my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing and tailoring goods below cost, as I am going to Europe in consequence of ill health. Any person wishing a fine business in Business can procure a good and well known place of business. Inquire of G. GRAFSKER,
52, Market St., Corner Third.

FOR SALE—

HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Enquire of MARTIN HEYL,
Ja23 6t No. 338 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—

ONE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER,

Inquire of
W. F. RICHARDSON,
ja23-6t No. 48 Water st., Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON WASHER

AND ARNEDON WRINGER.

We have just received a large supply of the above machines. Parties who have left their orders, and others, can now be furnished if they call soon.

J. KNOX.
ja21-6f No. 29 Fifth street.

SARAH CROOKSHANKS, By her next friend, vs. William Crookshanks, No. 45—December Term, 1864. Libel in Divorce.

And now, December 23d, 1864, on motion of Moffet & Taylor, libellant's Attorneys, the Court appoint W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Commissioner to take testimony in this case on the part of libella it.

By the Court.
From the Record. JACOB H. WALTER, Pro.

The above named Commissioner will meet the parties interested in the above case, for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m.

W. G. HAWKINS, Jr.,
Jan. 21, 1865.-22-3t Commissioner.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District, kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

ja13-6m-eod-TuThdSat

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES, &c.,

Parties intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet, and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name. Visitors to the Nurseries by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, to Edgeworth Station, twelve miles west of Pittsburgh, have time to select their own trees and return the same day. Catalogues sent to applicants. Orders delivered in the city free of charge.

Sewickly, Allegheny Co., Pa.
GEO. M. REED, Agent, 88, Fifth St., Pittsburgh.
Jan21tiaw-3w.

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
10 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples. In store and for sale by
T. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
no22 Nos. 150 and 152 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
de31-3m

TO LET—

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Harra street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of R. H. KING,
Ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

BOUNTY ELECTION.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward, will meet at the School House, in said Ward, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m., to vote YEA or NAY on the issuing of Bonds for the purpose of relieving the citizens of the Ward from the coming draft. A full vote is desirable, as the Directors desire a decided expression of the people of the Ward. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE—

OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

That large brick building on Third st., known as the

"BANK EXCHANGE,"

Being forty feet front on Third street, and running through the same width to Second street. Suitable for a hotel, banking-house, manufactory or business house. Will be sold cheap, altogether or in part.

For further information, apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
Market street, or to
S. McCLEAN, Jr., at the
Banking House of Robinson, McClean & Co.,
ja24 eTThSat tf No. 75 Fourth street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption, thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24 2m

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuable auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and is

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

They labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Children easily operate and attend them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired.

They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

More Work Can Be Accomplished IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FANCY.

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY of WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER, than ANY OTHER KNITTING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every Town and County in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA.

F. P. CARPENTER,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
Ja24

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property known as the "Lockport Furnace property," situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which stand the old Furnace, two tenant houses, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side by the Conemaugh river. About the one-third of it is river bottom and the balance upland, the Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old well was bored for salt water many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof why the salt enterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odors of oil that caused it, its presence at that day being regarded as a drawback upon the value of the salt well. About 7 miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface at Lockport, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin oil deposits ought to be found, if they exist in that region. A valuable vein or fire clay is also found on this property. Within millions of dollars are being invested in improved oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation. There is a property, on the very track of the Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger indications for investment of capital, especially of oil operators, to this property.

JOHN G. MILES
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased,
Huntingdon, January 17, 1865. ja24-21aw-2m

FOR SALE—

Six five-acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orchard of about fifty good bearing trees on just beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is to be a station house on the ground. Also, one of the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 118 Water and 136 First street, Pittsburgh. Ja'8-1m

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER.

To make room for new goods we will sell our present stock at reduced rates till the 1st of March next. Buyers can find papers of all grades, and make it their interest to give us a call at No. 107 Market street.

Ja21 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

FOR RENT.

That dwelling, situate No. 89 Robinson street, Allegheny, containing ten rooms and bath-room, with wash house, stable and large garden attached. For terms apply on the premises, or at 107 Wood street.
Ja21 3t

FOR SALE—

A comfortable brick DWELLING HOUSE, of six (6) rooms, in the Third Ward, Allegheny. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of
WM. MILLER, Esq., Saddler,
Ja21-3t Federal street, Allegheny

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Wood and Virgin Alley.

United States Depositary and Financial Agency.

7 3-10 LOAN.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, and takes subscriptions for the same.

This is the POPULAR LOAN—the only Government loan now in market, at par—giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment.

Two Cents a Day for Each $100.

These Notes are all dated 15th August, 1864. The interest payable semi-annually on the 15th February and 15th of August, at the rate of $7 30 per $100 per annum. At the expiration of three years (only little over two and a half now) they are exchangable into the 5-20 Gold Bonds. Commission allowed to purchasers. Interest will be paid at our Banking House

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier. Ja21-2m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT 25 CENTS
1 CASE FAST COLORED PRINTS.

AT 50 CENTS
1 CASE OF WIDE COBURGS.

AT 40 CENTS
1 CASE 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN.

NEW SPRING DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
TICKINGS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
JEANS,
SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES,
GLOVES,
SHIRT FRONTS,
American 6 CORD SPOOL COTTON, &c.

All having been purchased within the last week. Customers will have all the benefit of the recent decline in prices.

Wholesale and Retail

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Ja24-4t 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

TRIUMPHANT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Steinway's Superior to All Others.

Testimonials from the Most Distinguished Artists.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

The Piano Fortes, GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, manufactured by Messrs STEINWAY & SONS, have taken a stand for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is scarcely possible for us to add anything to their fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it behoves us in justice and duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other Piano known to us.

Among the many points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a most brilliant, even and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which adds a charm beyond the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is also possessed by the STEINWAY PIANO, as is together with the matchless precision, elasticity and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequalled durability under the severest trials is most surprising, and calls for our highest admiration of their merits. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" Pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, and we can, with confidence, recommend them in various families, public or private, and recommend them in particular to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion about the Pianos of various makers, but freely and sincerie to-day we pronounce those of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Grand and Square, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. B. Mills,	John M. Pattison,
Robert Heller,	Geo. W. Morgan,
Robert Goldbeck,	Carlyle Petersilea (Church),
William Mason, (Son of Dr. Mason,)	Alfred H. Pease,
F. L. Ritter,	Max. Maretzek, (Director Italian Opera),
Henry C. Timm,	Carl Bergman,
Dr. F. L. Ritter, (Director of Philharmonic Concerts.)	Dr. N. Y. Acad. M. [illegible]
	Theo. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 28, 1864.

It gives me pleasure to endorse all that is said in the above testimonials by Messrs. Mills, Heller, Goldbeck, Mason and others.

My profession, unlike theirs, calls me to use the Pianos of various makers, which are excellent, but those made by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are, in my opinion, superior to all others.

C. ANSCHUTZ.

L. M. O. K. Y. Y.

WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS

Is fast superceding all others. Sold at

Is fast superceding all others. Sold at
Is fast superceding all others. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Wilson's preparation of Hypophosphites and Bloodgetti, the great Remedy for Consumption and Bronchitis, and all other good Patent Medicines, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

ja20

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP, AT WHOLESALE,

HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
62 WOOD STREET,
ja21 Corner of Fourth.

FOR SALE—

Pittsburgh Gazette Association Stock.
Culbertson Run Oil do.
Iron City Oil do.
Blood Farm and Ohio Oil do
Richite do
Cherry Run and Pit Hole Oil do.
Fifth Ward Bounty Bonds,
Meadow Oil do.
Ohio Valley Oil do.
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run do.
Eldorado Oil do.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh do.
Oil Basin do.

STEEL & BAILEY.
ja21

WE ARE AUTHORIZED

To sell a lot of ground, containing twelve acres, six of which are planted in fruit, adjoining the property of Hugh Lee, Esq.

The property is about a quarter of a mile from the depot of Steubenville road.

Also 160 acres of land, four miles from Tansing, county seat of Alamake county, Iowa, well timbered with heavy white oak.

The Prairie State road runs through this property. Either of the above will be traded for good oil stocks at market price.

STEEL & BAILEY.
de21

FOR SALE—

A limited amount of South Western Oil Company of Philadelphia, at the subscription price.

STEEL & BAILEY.
ja21

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

ALFRED PATTERSON.....President.
JOSEPH H. HILL.....Cashier

This Bank is now open and prepared to transact all legitimate banking business on the most favorable terms.

ja21-4w

NEW BACON.

New Mess Pork.
" Leaf Lard.
Mill Grease.

For sale by TOWNSEND & LONG,
de31-tf Packers, No. 13 Fourth street.

IDLEWILD FOR SALE.

This fine old country residence, with its For

The Daily Commercial

ASLEEP.

My little baby-boy hath cried
Himself asleep at some ingrat childish pain,
And on his face its traces still abide,
Like shapes of cloud o'er meadows dying,
Upon his cheek a tear-drop lying,
As on a leaf a single drop of rain.

See! as I bend above his face,
The shade of grief dies like the hurrying cloud,
And like a gleam of sunshine in its place,
The shadow yielding to the splendor,
A smile so sunny breaks, and tender,
It seems the smile will speak aloud.

Say! what is passing in his sleep?
What are the dreams across his vision driven?
Ha h one too young to sow begun to reap?
Do i he, at one light grief repining,
T e worthlessness of earth divining,
Already dream of sweeter things in heaven?
—*Northern Magazine.*

A Page of Secret History.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *American*, closes the following heretofore secret page in the history of the war:

Yet the nation owes a great deal more than it knows to Mr. Blair, and perhaps indirectly to his father, I may say on authority that cannot be questioned, that Mr. Blair, in great part, saved us in the month of March, 1861, from abandoning Fort Sumter. I state fact, not rumor, when I say that all the members of the then Cabinet except Mr. Blair favored the abandonment of the fort, or the withdrawal of Major Anderson and his force. All except Mr. Blair thought it better to make the stand which all were in favor of making at some other point. The President felt that it ought to be made there—at Fort Sumter, and he was sustained in his view by Mr. Blair. At the instance, probably of Mr. Blair, Captain Fox, the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was then sent for. The President demanded of him if it were possible to send supplies or reinforcements to Major Anderson. Mr. Fox, it is understood, was also strongly in favor of making the decisive stand at Fort Sumter; and answered the President that he believed it was possible to send at least supplies to the Major. His character as a naval officer, his arguments drawn from some of the experiences of the Allies in the Crimean war, and his sturdy loyalty, and the support he received from Mr. Blair were all needed to convince the President that it was feasible to supply the fort. The view of Mr. Blair was sustained; the voice of the Cabinet was overruled; and the President determined to undertake what he had from the first desired to do—the sending of supplies to Major Anderson.

Let it not be understood that the other members of the Cabinet were less patriotic or true to the cause than Judge Blair, for they only differed with him in opinion—he thought Fort Sumter the proper place to assert the national authority, and they thought some other place would be preferable. Who, now, dare predict, however, what shame and disastrous consequences would have come upon us if the view of Mr. Blair and Capt. Fox had not prevailed with the President?

The Combinations That Give Success.

In the course of a discriminating editorial on the capture of Fort Fisher, the New York *Times* reminds the country that it is through the stupendous combinations of Lieutenant General GRANT (whom the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have undertaken, covertly, to investigate) that the rebellion is being crushed out. We quote:

The able military critic of the London *Spectator* has been the first on the other side of the Atlantic to note the remarkable fact—not as a mere coincidence, but as a designed part of Lieut. Gen. Grant's stupendous combinations over the military field—that it was on the very day (15th Dec.) when the news got to New York that Sherman's scout had reached Dahlgren's fleet with the intelligence that Sherman's army had safely arrived at the seaboard,—it was on that same day that the gallant army of Thomas sallied out of Nashville, struck Hood, and began the battle which ended in the total rout of the rebel forces from Tennessee. We have no means of verifying the idea, but we have no doubt that the one great event waited upon the other, and that when Grant on the James heard of Sherman's safety on the Atlantic, no telegraphed Thomas on the Cumberland that his hour had come. The world knows the glorious result.

In the same way our operations at Wilmington may be directly related to the pending campaign of Sherman; and as Sherman will learn of the fall of the city almost as soon as it occurs, we need not any day be surprised if we hear that the victor of Georgia has turned his footsteps toward Richmond.

EXCESS OF WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Andrew, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California, and other remote Western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,90 males over fifteen years old, and only 8,878 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 267,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females, or a surplus of 28,167. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has increased this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces women and men to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number unable to maintain families, and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized and refined society it is the office and duty of man to protect woman, to furnish her a home, a support, a home. In return, she comforts, refines, and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are unprotected and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

THE hop crop of this country increased from 6,000 bales in 1839 to 80,000 in 1862. Owing to unfavorable seasons the crops of 1863 and 1864 were but 65,000 and 45,000 bales respectively. The cultivation of the hop has been mainly confined to the high central lands of New York. In 1859 the crop of that State was more than ⅔ per cent. of that of the entire Union. Vermont, which ranks next as a hop grower, producing but one-sixteenth part as many. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio were the only other States that produced more than 100 bales, their respective products being in the order in which they are named, though Florida, Dacotah and New Mexico were the only States and Territories in which no hops were reported. The increased culture of the hop is attributable mainly to the great increase in the number of the breweries of this country, which now annually require from 45,000 to 50,000 bales, while 25 years ago they used but 6,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

BEAUTIFUL
PRESENTATION BOOKS
ELEGANTLY BOUND FAMILY BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS & POCKET BIBLES,
in all the rich and elegant styles of binding,
1,000 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles and prices, now in store at the
Metropolitan Gift Book Store,
No. 63 FIFTH STREET.
OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

To those who are about making purchases for the Holidays, the GIFT BOOK STORE offers greater inducements than any other store in the State. Especially people residing at a distance, by sending for one of our large descriptive catalogues, can get a complete list of Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums at this establishment. All Book sold at publishers' rates, and a
HANDSOME PRESENT,
WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,
GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

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LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON.
Beautiful and Romantic Spectacle
SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE.
New Scenery, Music, Machinery, Tableaus, and complete Costumes, Beautiful Effects, &c. &c.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the thrilling romantic play, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
With a full and complete cast.
Song.....Fannie Burt.
To conclude with
MY WIFE'S MAID.
Vestvali will shortly appear.

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BILLY HOLMES,
Continued success of
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W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
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Mdlle GALLETI.
The best Danseuse in the world. The great Double Company of Acrobats and Gymnasts. Vocalists, Minstrels, &c. and the CORPS DE BALLET in a splendid bill TO-NIGHT, concluding with the Comic Pantomime of
MAD AS A MARCH HARE.
Busybody (a Clown).....Mr. Smythe
Friday evening, Jan'y 27th, Benefit of Mdlle GALETTI.
Look out for another New Company. ja28-tf

CONCERT HALL,
GRAND GIFT CONCERTS
AND
SOIREES MAGIQUE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
commencing
MONDAY, JANUARY 23D, 1865,
BY THE TALENTED
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The only rival of the ancient HOUDIN whose chicanerie is the admiration of both Press and the Mass.
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(from Holiday street Theatre, Baltimore.) Comedienne and Vocalist.
MR. GEORGE GRAY,
Justly styled the American BRIGNOLI.
MONS. PYCHOWSKI.
The celebrated Pianist and Composer.
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Commencing at 2½ o'clock, on which occasion children will be admitted for 25 cents.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
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FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26th, 27th and 28th.
MORRIS & WILSON'S MINSTRELS, Brass Band, American Opera and Burlesque Old Folks' CONCERT TROUPE.
For further particulars see Posters and Programmes. Doors open at 7; to commence at ½ 8 o'clock.
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C. A. MORRIS, Manager.
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A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.
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RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT
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Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
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HUGUS & HACKE
HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.
FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25.
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SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00;
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POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75;
BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS,
POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $1 00 to $10 00.
NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.
REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.
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BALMORAL SKIRTS, $8,75, reduced from $6,00.
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PLIAD AND STRIPE DRESS GOODS, at 31, 37½, 50 and 62½ cents' reduced nearly one half.
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FLANNELS, very cheap. ja21

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Winter Cloaks, at cost,
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ja19
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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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Offer for sale, at low prices, a large stock of superior
LINENS,
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UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.
For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of
MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS
Of the best quality, in every sizes.
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The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:
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BREAKFAST SETS,
Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.
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Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23
FUR CAPS.
A large assortment of
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FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.
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300 Pieces
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Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. C. KLEINMAN.
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YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
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This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
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Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, imbecility, Blushing, Timidation, Ennui, Indolence, Aversion to Society, Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and all those diseases of a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
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BIOKRENE
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
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Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING, 72 corner Market street and Diamond.

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SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
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On Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865,
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232 ACRES,
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Terms made known on day of sale. Title indisputable.
ja17-16t MOSES ROBBINS, Executor.

FOR SALE—
On account of ill health, the
Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock
of the
DRUG STORE,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.
The location is good the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales of 1864 exceeded $60,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.
Enquire on the premises.
ja10 tf JAMES McGARR.

EMMET HOTEL
FOR SALE.
This old stand, in Allegheny city, corner of Federal street and Isabella is offered for sale, either with or without the furniture and appliances.
The Lot is 44 feet on Federal street by 100 feet on Isabella. The Buildings all substantial, and recently fitted up in good order. Apply to
WINOFRED SWEENY,
On the premises, or to
ROBB & McCONNELL,
ja20-2w Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

TO LET—
One Store Room,
With Room adjoining, in a good business location, situated No. 85, east side Diamond, Allegheny. For further information
ja20-1w APPLY AT THE PREMISES.

TO LET—
A STORE ROOM AND CELLAR,
Opposite the Postoffice, on Smithfield street. Enquire at
ja20-6t FULTON'S DRUG STORE, Fifth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN SHARON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
The following property, viz: three lots in one block, situated on the street leading from Fallston to Bridgewater, near the steam flouring mill, on which is erected 1 two story frame dwelling containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and good cellar. Also, 1 cottage house containing 2 rooms, with cellar and good stable, all in good repair. also large quantities of fruit and strawberries on the lot. strong indications of oil, so much so that the gas has been known to arise and burn of hours on the surface of the ground.
Terms liberal. Enquire of
DAVID BROTHERTON,
on the premises, or of
M. H. HENDERSON, Agent,
Ja18 2taw-2w Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—
A CHOICE BUILDING SITE.
Five Acres on the Minersville Turnpike,
two and a half miles from the Court House, adjoining properties of Mrs. Grant and Messrs. Pennock, Childs and McCreery.
The easy access to this property, by good common roads, as well as by street and horse railways, the neighborhood, and the character of the ground itself, combine to make it a desirable site for the
Country Home of a Business Man
Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 39 Fourth st., (

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—We yesterday made brief mention of the formation of the National Refining and Storing Company of Pittsburgh, an institution required in the city by the necessities of the rapid development of the oil trade. The object of this Company is sufficiently plain from its title, the intention being to carry on the refining and storing of oil on an extensive scale, thus affording small capitalists an opportunity to reap some reward for small investments from the rich returns made from oil. The Company propose to buy for its use Kirk's Oil Yard and Columbia Oil Works, situated on the Bank of the Allegheny River, in the outskirts of the city, which embraces a territory of five acres of ground fronting on the river, with the Allegheny Valley and Citizens' Passenger Railways passing through it. There are erected on the property a large two story warehouse, a three-story engine house, pump, house and paint shop, still house and offices; also a large platform with railroad; running to river, used for transferring oil in barrels from boats to cars; also a railroad siding from whence oil can be shipped to any point east or west. This establishment is completely and thoroughly fitted up with all the necessary pipes, pumps, tanks and machinery for doing a large storing and forwarding business. The refining department is capable of refining 150 barrels per week; is new and in good order, and is so constructed that it could be increased to 1,000 barrels per week by adding the stills and receiving tanks only, the agitators, engines, pumps, pipes and buildings being already sufficient for that quantity. It is proposed by the Company to increase its capacity immediately so as to make 500 barrels per week of refined oil, and also to construct iron tanks for storing crude and refined oil. In addition to this there are three frame tenements, renting for $300 per annum, besides a number of tanks, belonging to different parties, paying an annual ground rent of $850. The property above named is now owned by David Kirk, who offers to convey it in fee simple, together with all the storage and forwarding business, ground rents, etc., for $50,000, and take the full amount in the stock of the company. The location of the property for the purpose is unsurpassed, and will give the company an immense advantage over many of the refineries in this vicinity. The oil whether in bulk or barrels, is taken from the boats to the works by machinery, and when refined is rolled out of the warehouse on to the cars for shipment East or West. The coal is dumped off the cars into the stillhouse, while the acid is delivered at the works free of charge from the manufactory, five squares distant, thus saving all expense in hauling. The cost of the above property will then be $60,000, and to increase its working capacity will require $20,000, so that the works complete will require only $70,000, leaving a working capital of $100,000—the capital stock being $200,000, in shares of $10 each.

There can be no question of the company proving a large dividend paying institution. In fact it has been carefully estimated that the company with its increased facilities, will be enabled to declare a dividend equal to the best flowing well companies, without any risk of the wells giving out, or the land becoming worthless. The company will certainly find their storing capacity, if, as we understand it, they do a general storing business, inadequate to the demands upon it, and a large revenue will be derived from this part of their business alone. There is another inducement which this company presents to the capitalist, and that is, the stock of the company is tangible and real, and its affairs can be as systematically and judiciously managed as those of a bank or insurance company.

The Company have effected a temporary organization, enough stock having already been taken to warrant this step, and the officers selected are men of acknowledged business capacity, of strict integrity and enterprising. There will be a new election when the balance of the stock is taken. Susscription books are now open at the office of the Union Banking Company, corner Fourth and Market streets; at the office of John A. Caughey & Co., No. 141 Water street, Pittsburgh; also at the Allegheny Trust Co., Allegheny city. Ten per cent. or $1 per share to be paid on subscribing, and the remainder in three equal annual payments on the first days of February, March, and April next. The books will remain open two days only, and persons who desire to invest must act promptly.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—On Monday morning Mr. George Webb, a farmer residing in Ross township, near Jack's Run, appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, and entered a complaint against a man named James H. Myers, charging him with the horrible crime of infanticide. It appears that some weeks since Mr. Webb engaged Myers to work upon his farm, and permitted him to occupy a certain house thereon, into which he removed with his wife, to whom he had been married about three months. On Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a boy, while passing Myers' house, heard a child cry, when he informed Mrs. Webb of the fact, who visited the house to inquire after the little stranger. Upon entering she found Mrs. Myers lying upon the bed, and beside her a new-born babe, with its skull apparently fractured, and the blood oozing from its mouth. Dr. McCune, of Perrysville, was immediately sent for, but the child expired before his arrival. The Doctor examined the wound, and stated that it had been inflicted by the heel of a heavy boot or shoe, and that, in all probability, been the cause of the child's death. Myers exhibited very little concern, and in answer to questions as to what he had done, replied that the child was not his, and that he would go to d—d little trouble about it. A coffin was procured, and the child buried during the afternoon.

On Monday morning the neighbors held a consultation, which resulted in Mr. Webb making the information against Myers. The Mayor dispatched two officers in search of Myers, and upon proceeding to his house discovered him, and took him into custody. He was brought to Allegheny and placed in the lock-up to await an investigation. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest on the body of the child to-day, when further facts may be developed.

Myers formerly resided in Ohio, and removed to this vicinity about three months since. The Directors of the Poor of the County have made arrangements to have Mrs. Myers conveyed to the hospital as soon as her condition will admit of her removal.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—We made brief mention yesterday of a new enterprise about to be started in this city, known as the "National Refining and Storing Company of Pittsburgh." The company, which is composed of well known and reliable business men, propose organizing with a capital of $200,000, and we understand that while of the amount of stock has been taken privately, the books not having yet been publicly opened. The project is so fully set forth in the prospectus, which will be found in another column, that we need only refer the reader to it. The enterprise will commend itself to all shrewd business men, and there is not the slightest doubt that the balance of the stock will be promptly taken. Subscriptions will be received at the Union Banking Company, corner of Fourth and Market streets; at the office of John A. Caughey & Co., 141 Water street, Pittsburgh, and at the Allegheny Trust Company in Allegheny. All communications should be addressed to John A. Caughey, President, or David Kirk, Superintendent.

FIYIABLE CASE.—The unfortunate man whom we noticed as having been picked up on Fifth street on Sunday, laboring under mental derangement, is still in the watch-house. His name is James Finn, and we understand that his derangement was superinduced by fever. When we saw him yesterday evening, he was in a most pitiable condition, being torn his clothing into shreds. He will be sent to Dix ment to-day, where he will receive that care and attention which he so much needs. The friends of the unfortunate man inform us that he has been in a similiar state before from the same cause.

FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon, in Kirk's oil works, but owing to the favorable construction of the buildings, the damage was slight, simply destroying the roof of one of them. No interruption or delay will result from the fire, and the works will resume operations as usual to-day.

Oil Dividend.—The President and Directors of the Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 30th. Subscribers to the stock of this company are notified that if their subscription is not paid up on or before the 30th, their stock will be for sited. Cherry Run and Pit Hole is looming up in the stock market, and its shares are worth holding.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

GENTLEMEN: A card signed by a person, named J. M. Hoffmann, piano dealer of your city, to us wholly unknown, appeared in your paper of the 6th inst., assailing us in a most unwarrantable, ungentlemanly manner and unmistakably pointing to bribery as the cause of our lately expressed preference for the "Steinway" pianos; we feel it a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and the public to indignantly repel this outrage upon our characters as men of honor and veracity.

Not wishing to gratify the evident desire of said individual for an opportunity to thrust himself and the pianos he sells upon the notice of the community, we without further comment upon his low insinuations, desire to state for the information of the public, that we are ever ready to acknowledge merit in pianos wherever it exists, and upon being solicited, have signed certificates for several piano makers, deeming it our duty to encourage them in their efforts at improvement, especially beginners, in whose instruments we found promising and recommendable qualities, but we here expressly repeat and declare, that we have for years and do now consider the "Steinway" pianos the best made in this country or Europe, not only use them exclusively at our public performances, but also in our families, recommending them always to our friends and the public in preference to all others.

Permit us to remark, in conclusion, gentlemen, that the concern which finds it necessary to resort to such contemptible means, (as this said Hoffmann's), in order to gain notoriety, must indeed be at a very low ebb.

Yours, respectfully,

S. B. MILLS,
WM. MASON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
CARL WOLFSOHN,
F. L. RITTER,
ROBERT HELLER,

Auction Sale of Furniture, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., at McClelland's Auction House.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 doors west of market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

Also, other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Orders and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

jan10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, PRES. | R. PATRICK, V. PRES
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Rates Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 23, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	200 00	.....
Allegheny Bounty 6's	.....	98 00
Connellsville 6s	81 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip	.....	82 00
Allegheny Gas	.....	58 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	12 00
Connellsville R. R.	12 25	.....
Connellsville Interest	12 50	13 50
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.	.....	9 00
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	.....	86 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80 00
Fourth National Bank	.....	175 00
Columbia Oil	.....	85 00
Phillips	.....	5 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 03
Blood Farm & Ohio	.....	2 00
Ritchie	.....	1 18
Eldorado	1 62	2 00
Stella	.....	90
Ohio Valley	.....	1 50
Merchants'	.....	60
Banner	.....	90
McAboy	.....	1 05
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 00
Allegheny River Oil	.....	4 00
Meadow	.....	1 50
New York and West Virginia	.....	2 00
Pittsburgh and Boston Copper	.....	95
Gold	.....	201 00

No sales.

MONDAY, January 23—P. M.

There were no sales at the Board to-day but a small lot of Connellsville interest stock, which had been offered at 13½, and subsequently sold at 12½; so also a lot of Steubenville, offered at 9, was afterwards sold at 8¾. This latter stock is depressed in consequence of certain proceedings looking to a foreclosure, in which event it would be worthless. It is a daily occurrence to make sales of stocks, brought into notice by the offerings at Board, and thus the results of the daily meetings are not so fruitless as would appear from the few sales actually occurring there.

—The annual report of the Monongahela Navigation Company has not yet been published. We learn that it presents a highly favorable condition of the company's affairs. This stock will be still further improved by the development of the oil region in that section of the State.

A recent decision of Commissioner Lewis requiring a five cent stamp to be affixed to each *transfer of stock*, has been misunderstood by many persons, and supposed by them to mean that the power of attorney only requires a five cent stamp instead of twenty-five.

We have taken pains to inform ourselves on this subject, and can state authoritatively that the recent decision requires a five cent stamp in addition to the former stamp used.

In other words a certificate must have a twenty-five cent stamp—the power of attorney at the front, or on the back of it another five cent amount, and when the transfer is actually made on the company's books, a stamp of five cents must be affixed.

The power of attorney stamp can, of course, as heretofore, be saved by the party to whom the certificate is issued, making the transfer in person.

The decision of the Commissioner that a *transfer* is an *agreement*, is thought by many to be incorrect, but until reversed must be the law.

SALES AT THE PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

50	Shares	Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 00
400	do	do do	97
150	do	Ohio Valley	25
1,200	do	Richie, lots	1 12½
400	do	do do	1 15
600	do	Ross	1 65
300	do	do	1 60
500	do	do	1 70
800	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 00
500	do	do do	99
2 133	do	do do	98
500	do	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	95
7	do	Connellsv. R R Interest	50

Steubenville Railroad, 8¾ asked; Cherry Run Central, 1 85 bid, 1 87 asked; Columbia, 83 00 asked; Fleming and Blood, 3 10 bid, 3 40 asked; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3 60 bid, 4 00 asked; Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, 1 25 bid, 1 50 asked.

Attendance large and bidding active. Ritchie offered freely at 1 12½ at close without takers.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

You have been led into an error in your remarks about the contract for the extension of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

At the meeting held for deciding the question, 102 firms and individual stockholders voted 21,750 shares for the contract, and seven stockholders voted 1,305 shares against it.

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

R. C. ORR, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

Business in Pig Iron has come to a standstill, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The market contains an ample supply of the various descriptions. As prices were too unsettled to quote correctly we omit them.

Weekly Review of New York Petroleum Market.

The market for all kinds ruled quiet but firm on Wednesday, and the transactions were confined to small lots at our former quotations. The large decline in gold on Thursday and yesterday completely unsettled the market for refined, however, and caused a decline of 40@ 45 gallon—bonded oil having been sold in small lots as low as 65c, and freely offered on 'change at 66c. The subsequent advance in gold rendered holders firmer, and the market left off with more tone. The export demand continues very light, and the shipments include list of January, with a very large falling off as compared with the same time last year. Free sold as low as 86c yesterday for prime light straw to white, but there was scarcely any demand at any figure. Crude was also lower, but in view of the small stock and insignificant receipts, the decline was not so marked as in Refined, except, perhaps, in lots to arrive next month, which were offered 3@4 cents lower than previous sales. The sales for three days comprise 4,000 bbls Crude, 40@47 gravity, mostly on the spot, and 5,000 bbls nearly all at 56@57½, but including some for all the month within the range, closing nominal at 50@50½; 5,500 do for next month, 50@50½, S. F.; 3,000 do refined in bond, 65@66½ for prime light straw to white, 72@77½ for prime white, closing nominal at 66 @67; 1,500 gallons in tin, chiefly at 90; but including some in bond small sale at $1 68; 2,800 barrels free, at 86@92c for prime light straw to white, closing nominal at 87@88; 188 do Residuum, in Philadelphia, at $9 75—iron hoops; 200 do refined Naptha, 60@63 gravity, 58c; and 400 do 64@67 gravity, 34, in bond.

Received at New York since 1st of January—
1864.....bbls. 22,456 | 1865.....bbls. 28,019
Exported same time—
1865 1864
From New York.....galls. 278,558 951,048
Other Ports.....30,409 207,039
Total.....galls. 318,965 1,158,087
Same time 183.....galls. 1,051,353
Shipping List.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market is rather quiet under the influence of peace rumors and Union victories, but does not respond to the decline in gold quotations and general commercial values. It is a pretty stiff article, viewed in the light of an investment, under any circumstances; and it may well be doubted, with the limited supply available, whether any possible fall in gold would have the effect to materially bring down prices of this commodity before the next domestic clip. The most that can be predicated of any event tending to improve the national situation and the currency, is an influence sufficiently strong to counteract the natural upward tendency and keep prices down where they are now.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up 370,000 lbs, the bulk of transactions being on Friday and Saturday of last week. Included are lots of heavy Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 95c, Michigan and Eastern at $1; 100,000 lbs comprising Ohio at $1 05@1 08; 50,000 lbs fine do at $1 09, and smaller lots of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania at $1 10. Pulled has been sold at a range of 90c @1 10 for Western super and extra. In Canada, sales of 50,000 lbs mixed at 55c@1 10, and 20,000 lbs do coming at $1 30. In foreign, there have been small sales of Cape at 50@65c.—*Bulletin.*

New York Dry Goods Trade.

The heavy decline in gold and cotton has nearly put a stop to the dry goods business, and rendered goods entirely nominal. The dealers refuse to name quotations for any goods, but there is a general apprehension of a collapse at an early day. The retailers are making haste to sell out their stocks of cotton goods at cost, and there is little doubt that they will soon be able to replace them at lower figures. The forthcoming large receipts of cotton, it is thought probable, will enable manufacturers to produce goods at greatly reduced cost, in which event the scarcity of goods can scarcely be pleaded as a cause for high prices. We refer the reader to our previous quotations, but remark that they may be considered entirely nominal. —*Commercial List.*

Boston Mining Stocks.

January 20.

Central	52½	Isle Royal	14
Franklin	50	Minnesota	25
Hancock	9	Rockland	10
Huron	37¾	Aztec	no bid
Canada	no bid	Isle Royal	14
Copper Falls	28	Quincy	90
Huron	37½	Rockland	11

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

Business yesterday was not active, buyers are generally holding off. One thing is, however, very perceptible, prices of most of the leading articles have a downward tendency. The reports from the leading western cities exhibit a very perceptible decline in both flour and grain, whilst prices here will recede. It will be to the same extent as Chicago and Cincinnati. Under this state of affairs business was, to a certain extent, neglected, the sales made being on a limited scale. The weather was changeable; in fact we have been visited by every variety during the past twenty-four hours. On the wharf business has come to a stand still, there being no immediate prospect of navigation being resumed. The only departures for some days were the Starlight and L. Combs; whether they will be able reach to their destination remains to be seen. The Olive is still in port. She will depart for St. Louis as soon as circumstances will admit. The Cumberlands will follow in her wake for the same destination. We have a number of boats at the landing that will take their departure as soon as the river is clear of ice. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

OIL.—In lard oil prices have declined a shade since our last issue, with sales of 30 bbls No. 1 at $2 05@2 08 per gallon. The supply on hand is not large.

BACON.—The market is beginning to feel the decline that has been established in the West. Dealers yesterday lowered their figures half a cent per pound on all descriptions. The nominal prices were: Shoulders, 21@21½c; sides, 22@ 22½c; sugar-cured hams, 24@24½c. The market contains a fair supply.

LARD.—The demand has fallen of. Prices declined ½@¾c per pound. We alter our figures to 24c for No. 1. Inferior lots would not bring those prices.

GRAIN.—We find the market in a very unsettled state, and buyers of course were shy, and were asking a larger decline than holders were willing to submit to. The light receipts favored holders, but not sufficient to hold up the prices here. As it would be impossible to furnish reliable quotations we omit them, as any figures we could furnish would be liable to lead parties astray. In a few days the market will become more settled.

MESS PORK.—We did not learn of any transactions. The demand was limited, and prices nominal.

COFFEE.—The market was inactive, and Rio ranges from 47 to 48c.

SUGARS.—There was no movement worthy of notice. The sales made were in a small way at 21@22c for Cubs.

MOLASSES.—Were steady but not active. Sales small lots were made at $1 20@1 35 per gallon for New Orleans, and 90@95c for Cuba.

TOBACCO.—The supply was limited, with a moderate inquiry; sales Peach Blows at $3 25@ 3 50 ₱ lbs.

FISH.—Were in light demand, at 34@36c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply exceeds the demand; prices continue to droop; we omit figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at .....

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Railway speculation was heavy, and there was a general decline in prices. Governments feel the decline in gold, and are lower. Everything on the miscellaneous list declined, except Mariposa and Quicksilver. The gold market opened firm, and advanced under purchases to cover shorts. The improvement was soon lost, however, and the price fell to 198 on a sensation rumor about peace negotiations. The money market continues easy with a large surplus in the market. Stocks were active at the Petroleum Board and prices generally were steady. Sales of Excelsior at $13 00; Germania, $9 01; Knickerbocker, 60; Manhattan, 75; Empire City, $8 00; Revenue, $3 00; Buchanan, $2 10; Rynd Farm, $2 50; President, $4 75; United States, $26 00; North American, $8 00; Enterprise, $5 00. Petroleum dull and nominal at 43c for crude, 64@ 65c for refined in bond, and 84@85c for refined free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Gold market is quiet. The recent speculative movements appear to have closed, and the market waits for another sensation. The price at four in the afternoon was 198.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Petroleum dull and nominal at 46@48c for crude; 65c for refined, in bond; 85c for refined, free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 201½, advancing to 201¾, declining to 197⅝ and closing at 198½. Government stocks dull and rather easier.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans, decrease, $2,626,164. Specie circulation, decrease, $99,178. Deposits, decrease, $2,862,944.

Stocks heavy. Rock Island, 89¾; Toledo, 109; Cleveland and Columbus 81½; Illinois Central Scrip, 110; New York Central, 104; Erie, 69¾; Reading, 103½; Michigan Central, 103; Michigan Southern, 61, North Western, 32¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115; Mariposa, 11; Quicksilver, 94; U. S. 6s, 81 coupons, 109¾; 5-20s coupons, 104; 10-40s, 100¾; one year certificates, 97¾; 7-30s, 114.

EVENING BOARD.—The following are the transactions at the Gallaher's Evening Exchange: Gold 199¾; new 5-20 107; York Cent. 104; 10-40s 100¾; Erie 69¾; Hudson 95, Reading 103½; Mich. Southern 81¾; Ill. Cent. 110¾; Pittsburgh 87½; R. I. 89¾; North Western 33; do preferred 69½; Ft. Wayne 89½; O. & M. cert. 27; Cumberland 42; Quicksilver 93¾; Mariposa 10¾. Market not strong. Large transactions in gold after call. Gold high as 200, and at close 198.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Cotton dull, heavy and decidedly lower, at 85@90; middling closing heavy at inside price. Flour—State and Western, dull, heavy and 5@ 10c lower, at $9 60@9 75, Extra State, $10 80@10 75, for Extra R. H. or, $10 90@11 00 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky dull, heavy and lower; Western, $2 5½@2 6½, closing at $2 30 @2 31. Wheat dull 2c lower; amber, Ky., $2 35@ 2 36, Milwaukee, $2 30. Corn heavy, new and yellow Jersey, $1 78; mixed Western nominal at 88c. Oats dull at $1 03@1 05 for Western, Wood dull. Pork steady at $37 87½ cash, $38 00 for new mess, closing at $37 87½ cash, $38 00 @38 50 for 1863-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $36 60 regular way. $31 00@31 75 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard heavy, $19 bbls new mess, to be delivered in January, February and March, buyers' option, $ 8@9 25. Butter dull. Pork, Mess, for January, $37 87½; February, buyer's option, at $36 25@36 75. Beef very heavy at 19@23c for Plain Mess, and 21@ 25c for Extra Mess. Lard quiet at $26 @26½c. Cut Meats heavy at 13@18½c for Shoulders, and 18@22c for Hams. Bacon Sides dull at 19½c for Cumberland Sides, and 21½c for Shoulders. Dressed Hogs lower at 15½@16c for Western, and Extra Choice do 16½@16¾c. Lard dull and lower at 25¾@26c. Butter dull and nominal at 32@47c for Ohio, and 46@58 for State. Cheese dull at 14@24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.

The markets are generally unsettled, and no uniform quotations can be given to be of any use. Superfine Flour sold at $8 75. Wheat dull—no sales. Corn dull, but prices unchanged; ear, $1 10@1 12; shelled, $1 18. Oats, 80@86c. Rye dull—no sales. Barley steady; prime fall to $2 @2 05. Whisky dull. Pork—Mess Pork sold at $38 00. Nothing transpired in Bulk Meats or Lard, and prices are nominal. Groceries dull. Clover seed declined to $15, and dull. Timothy, $6@8 25. Coffee and Sugar dull and prices lower, and in the large way nominal. Gold, 198. Exchange firm at full prices. Money market tight at 10 to 24 per cent.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 23.

Receipts—2,400 bbls flour; 30,000 bush wheat; 15,000 bush corn; 74,000 bush oats. Highwines dull and 2c lower; sales at $1 84. Provisions firm. Pork better demand and more active account of considerable purchases to fill Government contracts. Market 50c@1 00 higher. Sales at $34 00 for mess. Beef firm for inferior mess, other descriptions of hog product are dull. Dressed hogs, 25@50c lower, at $15 00@17 00 for heavy and light. Lard firm and dull. Wheat quiet at 40@42c. Corn in fair demand at a decline of 1@2c.

New York Iron Market.

Scotch Pig is continued dull, and with a disposition to sell, prices are again lower; the sales are 300 tons Gregorforce from yard, at $56@56 50, and small lots at $59. American is unsettled and nominal; the sales another 90 tons No. 2 Glendon Forge, at Philadelphia, at $52; No. 1, here, may be quoted at $60@62. There is no change to report in Bars, which are in good voice, and but little demand from store, for the reasons previously stated, the American article underselling the foreign.

Louisville Oil Market.

OILS—Firm, with sales of coal, or burning oil, at 92 to 95c, as to quality. Lard oil is nominal, ranges from 80c to $1, as to quality. Lard oil firmer, with sales at $2 05 to $2 10 per gallon. Linseed, raw, 1 90@1 95; boiled, 1 95@2 00. Benzine ranges from 60 to 65c. Linseed oil, by the quantity, $1 40 per gallon.

Boston Leather Market.

Hemlock sale is selling at an average of 37@43c, the outside figure for over weights. Oak do at 52@55c for sides, and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 53@55c. Rough upper sells at 38@40c for Hemlock, and 48@50c for oak. Rough calfskins are in moderate demand at at $1 10@1 25, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 90@1 60.

River Matters.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about four feet six inches water in the channel and about one foot on the sand. A cold rain or warm weather would melt the snow and open up navigation.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

The well known steamer L. Combs, Captain Brown, is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg this day, at 4 p. m. We were pleased to see our old friend, Mr. Chapin, in the office. He will be found both clever and accommodating.

The fine passenger steamer Argonant No. 2, Captain George W. Reed, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We are pleased to see Capt. Reed again at his old post.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

EVANSVILLE, January 19.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The steamer Rocket, Captain John Wolf, passed Evansville, on her way to New Orleans, with Adjutant General Cunningham and staff on board. We fired a salute in honor of the fall of Fort Fisher. We came up with the tow-boat Ida, below Cannelton, on Monday last, and found she had a broken shaft. We were hailed, went alongside, and landed them safely on the Indiana side below Troy.

Yours, RICHARD.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river was falling moderately fast, with 7 feet 30 inches water in the canal in the evening, by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the river had fallen 10 inches at the head of the falls, and about 30 inches at Portland. The weather during Thursday night and yesterday morning was very cold, the thermometer falling to 12 degrees above zero at sunrise. During the day, however, it moderated very much, the thermometer ranging as high as 36 at noon.

On the falls last evening there were only 5 feet 6 water over the rocks of the pass, and 5 feet 10 inches water in the pass, or steamboat water. The water had fallen too low for ascending boats, in the middle chute, and the canal was in requisition all day, and night too, for the passage of steamers and coal boats.

The towboat Alps, from Pittsburgh, with a heavy tow of coal in ten barges, which left here Wednesday evening, broke her water wheel shaft some three miles below Troy in the Ohio river. She was safely landed at the shore at Batesville to await repairs.

The towboat Charley Miller yesterday, in starting out to go up the bend, burst her cylinder head, and had to lie up for repairs.

The towboat Gen. Larimer was due from Cairo last evening.

THE COLLISION OF THE JOHN RAINE AND J. H. DICKEY.—The telegraph gives a very much exaggerated report of the loss of life on the Lower Mississippi by the collision of the John Raine and J. H. Dickey. It occurred on the night of Saturday last, at the foot of Diamond Bend, twenty miles below Vicksburg, the Dickey going down to Kennersville, with troops, and the Raine coming up. The latter struck the former, head on, on the larboard side, tearing her entire upper and lower guards off close to the hull and cabin. The soldiers were sleeping on the upper guard, and the Colonel commanding informed the pilot of the Missouri, which boat came up soon after, that only three lives were lost, but that twenty-one others were wounded and crippled by the collision. It was a bright moonlight night. The force of the collision was so great that it knocked down both chimneys of the Dickey, the chimneys going overboard on the starboard side, crushing the roof and guard, and seriously wounding several of the soldiers on the deck.

REVOLVERS

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

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W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.

NOTICE

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities, and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st inst.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle, on or before December 15th, as accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at
R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander, HENRY A. BOARMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander. LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander. STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander. MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th.

Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COFELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Wood streets.
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
J. J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

jan9 10 April 15

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, Jones Gennox, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer

T. L. PORTER,

T. L. TAYLOR, Captain. L. F. BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. G. SAINT, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. BAYARD, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. BAYARD, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. FERGUS & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR, Commander, will leave for the above and intermediate points every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth and return every MONDAY. Will connect MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receive freight, through to Cincinnati, at
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board.

no2

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The fine and fast side wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

J. G. SAINT, Master. DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling at 5 p. m. same days.
Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p. m.
Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.
Leaves Sistersville at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, or
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.
No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 5 p. m. The fine passenger steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. SHERT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, Jan. 24, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT, G. W. REED, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cair